# BRIAND WINS ASSURANCE FOR SAFETY OF FRANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION

lief for China.

glum, Great Britain, France, Italy, the French Premier. Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal M. Briand described with convincing (1) to respect the sovereignty, the in- frankness the depth of the apprehendependence and the territorial and ad- sion of his people regarding the future ministrative integrity of China; (2) to motives of their ancient enemy and provide the fullest and most unem- declared that so real were these fears barrassed opportunity to China to set there remained but one protection up a stable Government; (3) to use against them. That is an army capatheir influence in establishing and ble of instant resistance from sudden maintaining the principle of equal op- attack that always menaced the people portunity for the commerce and in- of France. dustry of all nations, and (4) to refrain from taking advantage of the place themselves in the position of present conditions to seek special rights or to abridge the rights of the ders of the American Republic prosubjects and citizens of friendly

The lingering impression that most firmly gripped the mind at the third plenary session of the conference was to revive memories of the deep rooted sympathy for France which found earnest and unctuous expression in those stirring days when the green gray hordes of the Kaiser tramped defenceless Belgium under foot and ruthlessly invaded the soil of the most constant and loyal ally of the Ameri-

#### Entrancing Spectacle Filmed.

Secretary Hughes gave a bustling group of movie men an opportunity to bathe the entrancing spectacle in a deluge of searching lights and impress on their celluloid films the physical features of the great international event. So thoroughly and diligently did the operators perform their work that Secretary Hughes in paying the way for the French Premier said:

ence may be, it is obvious there can be no limitation of photographers."

Tapping the marble block at his not dead." right for order, the presiding officer of the conference brought an encourprogramme and in the Far East discussion has been most gratifying.

Mr. Hughes delivered his four mincourt. It was obviously his purpose India. to yield to the representatives of France the full possession of the field of oratory. Conforming to the method of procedure that has prevailed since the conference was organized, there was no formal vote. Mr. Hughes merely directed his gaze to the thirty statesmen sitting to his right, left and in front of him. There was a nodding of heads, and, without further formality, he bowed to M. Briand.

The French Premier arose and for a minute permitted the long spatulate table before him. He directed his eyes quota for its army, plans were tives and members of their families.

frocks of lighter hue clustered under Washington on his immediate left. A flag of Belgium drooping from the marble box a dozen feet away formed an excellent foil for the massive head crowned with a shaggy mane of black suggests the Celt rather than the and executive type.

broke the intense stillness that pre- in Japanese characters, vailed in the wonderful chamber with a veritable cascade of stacattolike explosions in his vernacular tongue. It is rather difficult to classify the voice of M. Briand, but in the rise and fall of it it suggests the sybillant phrasing that gave irresistible charm to actor. Coquelin.

### His Vocal Characteristics.

At times the words rippled from the mouth of M. Briand in the mellifluous cadences of a well sustained song; at others a raucous note made it seem hard, as if responding to some passing emotion. But there came never a syllable or a word that did not stand out in striking similarity to an artisfically sustained violin note in the minors or was not delivered with impressive resonance.

M. Briand in addition to being a use of the long, thick hair that covers his head as an adjunct to his vocal control. He also knows how to handle

palms down, over the blond head of Senator Underwood, who sat at his right and above the close cropped bulging dome of M. Viviani, who was informal methods with which the conon his left. At other times he brought ference was launched ten days ago, his two hands together in accentu- asked if it was the sense of the deleating a period in his address.

ing to the cluster of flags a few feet above synchronized the movement of approval.
It with the meticulous phrasing of his proper word and never appeared to call of the chairman?"

weigh the consequences of one before

The delegates again nodded 'heir uttering it. He paused eight times heads and the third public session of during the forty-seven minutes he the conference was at an end. actually spoke,

down to permit the marve'lous Camer-lynck, the official interpreter of the Paris peace conference and of the

pared by Senator Root setting forth as fascinating as the oratory of M. the general principles to guide the Briand itself. Five times about onecommittee in its efforts to provide re- third of the delegates and audience whose French was possibly up to the The resolution sets forth "the firm necessary degree of proficiency apintention" of the United States, Bel- plauded passages in the address of

He asked the American people to

France. He pointed out that the borvide impregnable resistance against invasion or outside attacks. Then he placed France alongside of America and pointed out the vast differences that exist in the matter of national security. He held the attention of his audience with a statement of military conditions within the border of Germany that had evidently been secured by searching inquiry and was most carefully prepared. This revealed that there exist within the German empire many organizations which appear to be of civic intent, but which can really be converted into military organiza tions in a brief period of time.

#### Military Power Screened.

M. Briand provoked applause by declaring there are 7,000,000 men in Germany organized in marvellously ingenious ways "who might be available for military service." He also presented facts to show that the industrial plants of Germany can be converted into establishments for the making of war materials in a very short time. He described the war spirit of Germany as "slumbering but When M. Briand came to his final

pause and sat down there was a treaging flutter of applause by saying mendous outburst of handclapping and that the progress made in the adjust- a few cheers, in which W. Bourke ment of conflicting views on the naval | Cockran from the gallery and William J. Bryan in a reporter's seat unctuously joined.

Mr. Balfour politely brought his ute speech in pretty much the same hands together, as did the white turmanner in which he presents a case in baned Sastri, the delegate from East

#### Balfour Provides Contrast.

The British statesman provided an admirable contrast to the French Premier. As his tall, rugged figure loomed up beside Secretary Hughes his hands instinctively sought the lapels of his long talled frock coat.

The French Premier and his associates joined heartily in the applause that greeted the final statement of the English spokesman.

Senator Schanzer of Italy, blond bearded and dapper, told the conferfingers, of his right hand to flutter ence in French that although his Govwith the sheaf of memoranda on the ernment thought 200,000 men a just toward Mr. Hughes and then turned made for further reduction to 175,000. them toward the other delegates and Italy, he said, was essentially a nation upward toward the low hung galleries, of peace, but he expressed the opinion where sat Senators and Representa- that the conference should take into consideration the situation created by M. Briand is not a tail man, but his the new countries brought into being thick, sturdy figure seemed to loom or transferred by the war. "The probup against the uniforms and silken lem is not a simple one," he said, "and must be considered as a whole. It the gilt framed portrait of Martha must be considered at no far distant future and solved with just recognition for the necessities of France and werhans one or two other countries."

Every eye in the hall was then turned to the south side of the hollow square, where sat the Japanese delegates. Prince Togugawa, then Ambas sador Shidehara, and finally Admiral Saxon, and presents the phrenological Baron Kato, with an interpreter beside characteristics of the broad, positive him. The slight figure of the Japanese naval secretary straightened up with With a theatric gesture of his a sheet of manuscript in his hand right hand the French statesman upon which his statement was typed

## Japanese Stand Outlined.

With stolid mien and no attempt at oratory or gesture the Japanese spokesman read his statement in guttural tones that could only be heard on the lower floor. The purport of it was that Japan wants only such an the vocalization of the great French army as is absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes suggested by the Far Eastern problem.

Ambassador de Cartier of Belgium speaking in French, expressed the fullest appreciation of the position of France. He told his associates that Belgium has made a military agreement with France to keep her army on a level consistent with national necessity. He expressed a hope that the conference would take these facts into consideration and that neither France nor Belglum be requested to reduce their armies beyond the point great orator is also a great actor. He speech had been rendered into Engof reasonable safety. After this knows how to harmonize the effective lish, Secretary Hughes paid an impressive tribute to M. Briand and the French nation.

"There should be no moral isolation his hands. They never seem to be in for the defenders of liberty and jushis way, but ever seem to be in action. tice," he said, thereby, provoking the At times to-day he extended both, greatest volume of applause during the day. When the French delegates had applauded the translation of it the Secretary employing the same Again he raised his hand above his gates to refer without further discushead and with the index finger point- the committee considering the naval sion the subject of land armaments to proposition. The delegates nodded

Mr. Hughes then asked: "Is it the voice. He never moved out of his sense of the conference that adjournplace, never appeared to seek for the ment should be taken subject to the

# the committee of Pacific and Far League of Nations, to give an exhibitastern questions of a resolution pre-WAR, BRIAND'S WARNING

Continued from First Page. ing among States which do not

know the entangled barriers and

frontiers of Europe. Here you live in an immense expanse of space. You do not know any factions on your land. You have nothing to fear so that it is rather difficult for some of you-it must be difficult for some of you-to realize what are the conditions at present prevailing in Europe, after

war and after victory. I muite admit that every citizen of the United States should come and tell me this: "The war is won. Peace is signed. Germany has reduced her army to a great extent. Most of her war material has been destroyed. What is it that prevents peace from now reigning in Europe? Why is it that France keeps such a considerable army, abundantly provided with war material?"

Of course, in saying this only certain people have got something at the back of their minds. They suggest that France also has some hidden thought-some hidden design. It has been said that France wanted to install in Europe a sort of military supremacy, and that, after all, she wanted to be so simply to take the place Germany occupied before the war. Gentlemen, perhaps this is the most painful, heart rending and cruel thing that a Frenchman can hear. And for them to say, after the direful war from which we have just emerged -unprovoked war which we had to undergo-to be again in the cruel necessity to give to the world only the appearance that we have perfidious intentions and military de sign-this, gentlemen, constitutes I may say the most disheartening thing for us. If we had not the full confidence of those that know my country, those that have seen it-they can testify that not one word of it is true. If there is a country that has deliberately turned her steps toward peace, that wants peace with all her heart, believes in it with her entire faith-if there is a country that does this, gentlemen, it is France.

Since the armistice we have had many disappointments. France has had to wait for certain realizations which she has not been able to get. She has seen Germany digress-haggle over the signature which she had given. Germany has refused to stand by her pledged word. She has refused to pay compensation due for the devastated regions. She has declined to make the gesture of chastisement that, after all, every man of sense would expect after the horrors that we have witnessed. Germany has refused to disarm. At that time France was strong and Germany could not resist. Public opinion in France was naturally impatient, while under this provocation France remained perfectly cool. There was not one gesture on her part to aggravate the situation.

I may say here emphatically in the face of the world we have no hatred in our hearts, and France will do everything she can. She will use every means to prevent between Germany and herself a recurrence of these bloody conflicts. She wishes for nothing else but that the two peoples should be able to live side by side in the normal conditions of peace. But, after all, we have no right to for get. We have no right to abandon ourselves. We have no right to weaken our position, if for no other reason than because we must avoid giving rise in the bosom that would only be ready to take advan tage of it, to certain hopes that would be encouraged by our weak-

ness. Gentlemen, I spoke a few mo ments ago of the moral aspect of disarmament, and I referred in my remarks to Germany. I do not want to be unjust-nothing is further from my mind. But we know there is in Germany-there is one part of Germany that is for peace. There are many people, especially among the working classes, who want to work, who have had enough of this war, who have had enough of war altogether, and who are most anxious to settle down in peace, and also to set to work. We shall do everything to help that Germany, and if she wants to restore her balance in the bosom of a pacific republic and democratic institutions, then we can help her, and we shall all be able to contemplate the future with feelings of secur-

But, gentlemen, there is an other Germany-a Germany which has not changed her mind and to which the last war has taught no lesson. That Germany keeps thoughts in the back of her mind; she has the same designs which she entertained before the war; she has kept the same preoccupations, and she cherishes the same ambitions as the Hohenzollerns did. How can we close our eyes to this? How can we ignore this state of things? This, gentlemen, is happening at our very doors We have only got to look. That is happening but a few miles from us, and we can follow the thoughts of the Germans, or certain Germans, and the evolution which is

taking place. And, more than that, we have witnessed certain attempts to return to the state of things. Nobody could be mistaken about the real bearing of what was called the Kapp Putsch. We know very well that if it had succeeded Germany would have returned to her pre-war state, and we do not know what might have happened,

or rather we know too well what

would have been the consequences. Gentlemen, a volume has been published by no less a man than Field Marshal Ludendorff, who still enjoys great authority in many German circles, and who is followed by a great part of the elite in Germany, professors, philosophers, writers, and others. What do we read in this book? Gentlemen. I should not like to make too many quotations. I should not like to prolong this speech, and perhaps draw too much on your attention, but this is part of my brief, and if you are, like me, convinced that the moral element is of the utmost importance, you will allow me to read just two or three passages. This is the first quotation:

"It is necessary that we should learn to understand that we live in a war like time, that struggle will remain forever for the single individual as for the State, a natural phenomenon, and that the struggle is equally great on the divine order of the world."

In the same book Marshal Ludendorff produces these terrible words of Von Moltke on the 11th of De-

cember, 1919; "Eternal peace is a dream. It is not even a beautiful dream, and war is one of the parts of the order of the world, such as it has been created by God. It is by war that are developed the noblest virtues of man-courage, disinterestedness, devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice, up to the abandonment of one's own life. Without war the world would sink in the morass of materialism."

And further-this is Marshal Ludendorff himself speaking now:

"It is for the political education of the German people, and it is an indispensable notion, with the knowledge of this fact, that in the future war will be the last and the only decisive means of policy. That thought completed by the virile life of war, the Entente shall not be able to forbid the German people to entertain it, although they are trying to take it away from us. War is the cornerstone of all intelligent policy. It is the cornerstone of every form of future even, and chiefly of the future of the German people. And, lastly, Marshal Ludendorf

says this: "The warlike qualities of the Prussian and German army have been put to the proof on the bloody battlefields. The German people need no other qualities for their moral renovation. The spirit of the former army must be the germ which will allow this renovation to take place."

Such, gentlemen, are the words used by the highest German authorities who have preserved, and can quite understand it, the full part, the great part at least, of the confidence of the German people, and that is what we are listening to now. After a war that has caused the death of millions of men, after the sore wounds that have been inflicted and that are still bleeding in the sides of the countries of Europe, that is the sort of thing that is being taught at the very door of France. How can you expect that France should close her eyes to such words?

I now come to the physical aspects of disarmament. I can quite understand that somebody might say that it is not sufficient to harbor evil designs; to make war one must have appropriate means, because when it is a question of war enormous effectives are necessary; you must have the officers and noncommissioned officers; you must have plentiful material-rifles, guns, machine guns, artillery, &c. -and Germany has no longer any of these. Germany, from the point of view of effectives, just emerging from the war, from a war where her men have been fighting for four years, and I should be the last to undersestimate the valor of her soldiers-our soldiers have had to face and to fight the German sol diers, and they know to what point the German soldier is able to carry his heroism; but Germany, just issning from the war, still has seven million men over there in Germany who have made the war. Of course you will say they are not actually serving under the flag; they are not living in barracks, certainly, Have these men any officers and non-commissioned officers ready to be marshalled to the field? Is it possible to mobilize such an army to-morrow?

To this question I answer yes, and I am going to explain it. Since the war, since the moment peace was signed, Germany has constituted a force, a so-called police force. which was intended for the maintenance of public order. That force is called the Reichswehr. It was to include 100,000 men, and in fact does include 100,000 men. But what men? They are nearly

officers. I mean, gentlemen, regulars, all having served in or having belonged to the old army Therefore, the cadres are ready there; the officers and non-commissioned officers are ready to marshal the army of to-morrow.

And what is that army? Is it in conformity with the require ments of the peace treaty? Is it only for purposes of public order? No There are a certain number of those on which I have to express the state of facts as they are.

According to secret instructions issued by the military authorities. the Reichswehr is to prepare not only for police purposes, but also for war, and is to train for war, with the necessary rehearsals and manœuvres.

Germany has another denomina tion: there is another group called Einwohner Verein. This group includes almost all the men of good will who are ready to serve their country in time of need, and instead of using it only to preserve internal order, it might be used for other purposes.

The danger was so real that the Allies were obliged to send an ultimatum to Germany to demand this force should be disarmed.

At another moment, under an organization called the Orgetz, which is the organization of war, the Einwohner Verein acquired such strength and became such a threat that the Prime Minister of Bavaria, animated by a spirit of revolt, informed the world that he had at his disposal and he could raise in a short time an army of 300,000, plentifully provided with rifles, machine guns and artillery. Well, that force has been disor-

ganized. The German Government has done its duty, and nobody more than myself is ready to recognize it. It is only a duty on my part, a mere duty-a mere sense of fair play. I stated it in my own Parliament. I am ready to recognize that the German Chancellor, Chancellor Wirth, is a man of good will, animated by fair purposes, loyal and frank, and that he has applied every endeavor, acting with no small merit on his part, in order to really realize a state of peace and honor the signature of Germany. But this Government in Germany is weak. It is being watched. Snares are laid in their

path and they might fall at any moment. While I may say on our side we are ready to do everything in order to allow this great people to return to normal conditions of peace, and the German Government, as I said, dissolved the Einwohner Verein-there is something else, gentlemen. There is another force, which is called the Sicherheitspolizei. That is also a police force. It includes 150,000 men. These are enlisted men. The force is composed almost exclusively of regulars, officers and non-commissioned officers, or at least non-commissioned officers ready to undergo a new period of military service.

We demanded the dissolution of this force, but what happened? The Sicherheitspolizei disappeared but another came in its place-the Schuetzpolizei, but it was just the That included 150,000 men. same. So that instead of its being a local police force, it became a general police force at the disposal of the central Government, that could be used anywhere on German territory; so that we come to a total of 250,000 men, and enough men that are real officers, ready to marshal the troops who tre training, to be ready instantly in case of war. These men are constantly watched by the Government.

The Government keeps them under their hand. These 7,000,000 men have not returned to civil life, to civil occupations, entirely. They are grouped together, in these marvellously ingenious ways which the German people always have when they want to achieve their purposes. They are called Freikorps, or former combatants' associations. and what not. Any day, any anniversary-and Germans are rather fond of anniversaries-is favorable in order to convene these man and marshal them, to see that you have got them under your hand ready to do the work that is to be done. We are Frenchmen. We know that, It is happening at our door. And I will only give you an example to show you how rapidly these organfooting.

izations might be put on a war Just one second. When the Upper Silesian question reached a somewhat acute stage recently, within a few weeks-I might almost say within a few days-there were, out of these freikorps or other bodies about 40,000 men ready with guns, machine guns, rifles, armored trains, and with most perfect military instruments, so that this force should have its full combatant value. These are facts, gentlemen. I am not noticing them and bringing them here just to make my case better. They are facts that have been verified, and that everybody can ascertain for himself. Therefore, as a question of fact, and from the point of view of effectives. Germany can raise in a few weeks, and perhaps almost in a few days, and can begin to raise her six or seven million men with their officers again and the non-commissioned officers ready to do the work and to help them to do the work. Now I must agk the great peo-

herself.

ple of the United States, so fon1 of justice, so noble in their purposes, to answer me when I tell them this:

Suppose that by your side, O American people, a nation, a nation which has been for years and centuries in bloody conflict with you, and suppose that this nation, you feel, is still ready, morally and materially, to enter into a new struggle. What would you do? Would you turn away your eyes? Would you close your eyes to a danger that was threatening you? You that are said to be such a positive, such a precise people, would you close your eyes? Would you not desire to do everything in your power in order to safeguard your life, and, what is more, your honor? Would you do anything to weaken yourselves? No!

There is not one citizen in the United States who would not answer me. "No, never in the world!" France is looking upon what is happening. France does not exaggerate. She is only watching and

waiting. .I now come to the question of

war materials. We have been told that there was no more war material. It is true, the commissions of control in Germany have done admirable work. A great many guns-artillery, I mean-have been destroyed. Some of the destruction has been supervised by the Allied officers. It is real.

Other destruction has taken place, as we have been told. We might have a doubt. We are not quite certain. But we must give the opponents the benefit of the doubt, and we believe the destruction on that side is practically completed.

But the problem of war material is one that can easily be solved. You have seen, in the war, with what promptitude-and that was lucky, because if help had not come so quickly we might have been down, finally-you have seen how quickly immense armies have come over to us, provided with the most modern material, and fought on our side upon the battlefields. Well, what is Germany but a

vast country of industry-industrially organized. Germany always had two aims. The first one was trade, commerce, and that was only natural. The second was war. All her industries, all her manufactures, have been working to the full during the war, and they have developed since. Everything is ready in Germany-the plans, the designs, the calibres. Everything is there ready to insure a steady manufacturing of guns, machine guns and rifles. Suppose that during a period of diplomatic tension. purposely protracted for a number of weeks, certain of the manufacturers, certain of the works. begin to fabricate, just at the beginning, just to start the war, just to set the war going, and then go on manufacturing guns and rifles and artillery. What would bappen? It is not only in Germany that

industry can work to the full. You can make preparations outside. In fact, preparations have actually taken place. In fact, great captains of industry or great industrial magnates have bought important firms in Scandinavia and in other parts of Europe. It is easy enough to fabricate these guns ithout our seeing it, outs our supervision. You know very well that it is possible to build great railroads. You know very well it is impossible to bring here the proof that Germany is not actually making or purchasing war materials.

It is different from the navy. It is rather difficult to lay the keel of a ship in the stocks, to prepare the dockyards, without the world knowing it. But suppose that was possible, do you think you could launch a capital ship without somebody being on the spot and knowing what is happening? But the guns, the rifles, the machine guns -any instruments used on the field of battle-they can be manufactured and cannot be controlled with any measure of certainty.

Ah, gentlemen, this is not the first time in history that France has had to face a situation of the kind. We have known Prussia disarmed. And disarmed by whom? By Napoleon. Well, that Prussia, which seemed practically disarmed, which was harmless to all intents and purposes, we found her again on the battlefield, and we were nearly bled white. How can we forget that?

Of course, we know what is often said of the French people. It is often said that we are a frivolous natio and that naturally when the danger is past we turn our minds to other things, just as befits a frivolous people.

Evidently, gentlemen, we are not the sort of men to keep our eyes steadily fixed on whatever is sail and depressing.

We have not been doing that since the war, but we have been too deeply wounded. I might almost say murdered, to forget the direful lesson which has just been taught us. Gentlemen, there are too many homes in mourning in our country, there are too many men in the street that are disabled and maimed. Even if we wanted to forget, we could not.

Therefore, we have not the right and we do not intend to leave France defenceless. France must, to all intents and purposes, protect

Such is the situation as far as

we are concerned. You will grant me, gentlemen, that it is serious

enough. But that is not all. What about the rest of Europe? Apparently Europe is at peace, although here and there on the ground certain volumes of smoke just rising seem to indicate that the fire is not extinguished everywhere. I may say this fire is smoldering in certain parts of Europe, and if France had not had an army war would already have broken out in Europe again.

I will just draw your attention to one subject to which I may refer later on, and that is the subject of Russia. Russia is a country of 120,000,000 men, which is actually boiling over with anarchy. They have an enormous standing army, which is in theory a million and a half men, but which has a practical strength of 600,000 men. What will Russia do? Who can say what will happen on that side? About'a year and a half ago there was a wild rush of Russia on Europe.

Russia tried to rush Poland and through Poland to reach Germany, where some people were beckoning to them. Gentlemen, we had at that time known terribly anxious hours in France. If the barrier had not held good, if that anarchical army had been able to join the people who were calling them on the other side, what would have happened? Where would France now be, and where would the rest of Europe be? Happily there was the soldier of order for our own account and for the sake of the world.

The situation in Russia is far from being settled. It is a sort of permanent anxiety to everybody. What will become of that enormous army? What could or might Germany do in order to equip Russia and exploit her? We know not. There are so many problems, economic and financial, with which we have to deal, that really, gentlemen, we do not know to which to turn, but the greatest problem of all, the greatest question, is life. First of all we must be able to live.

That is a sort of question mark in France. Thanks to our allies; toward whom our gratitude will remain everlasting-thanks to their efforts-we have been able altogether to insure the life, liberty and dignity of men, but, gentlemen, while I trust you, you will certainly feel the weight of my argument and recognize that we are faced with a very terribly serious situation.

When we say we contemplate a reduction of naval armaments. when we discuss it with ourselves, heart to heart, we could have noth ing in our minds, we were speaking between friends, there is no threat of war; if there is any menace to peace it is so far distant that you can hardly conceive it: and yet you have not assumed the right of ignoring this danger altogether, you intend to keep your navies to the extent necessary to defend your liberty and insure your

Well, if you do that, gentlemen, on the sea, what shall we do when the danger is there at our doors and hanging over our heads?

If there was any statesmanand as one I may say I have always been in favor of peace; I of peace in very difficult conditions when my country was feeling natural impatience at the state of things: I formally attached myself to the cause of peace; I fastened my heart on that noble task and I may say that if ever peace is to be disturbed in the world I shall not be the one to disturb it.

But gentlemen, precisely because I have urged everybody on the road of peace; because I have done everything in my power in order to obtain peace, I feel all the more the great weight of the responsibilty which I have as-



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sumed, and if to-morrow, because I shall have been too optimistic. saw my country again attacked, trampled under foot, bleeding because I had weakened her, gentlemen, I should be a most despicable traitor.

It is that situation which we have got to take into account, gentlemen, and the weight of the responsibilities with which we are

burdened. Only the other day, the course of events turned in such a way that it suddenly became acute, as you

Continued on Following Page. THANKSGIVING DAY

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